

The Vermont Chronicle.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1858.
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any other of the mind of Man.
D. THORNTON, Editor.
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Well Done, Buchanan.
We are glad to be able to say well done to one of our countrymen. Whether this was intended as it seemed, however, is very doubtful.

J. GLANCEY JONES, out of compassion, was appointed Minister to Austria, which called for the election of a member of Congress to fill his seat during the present session. In October, the people said rather positively that they had no more use for J. GLANCEY JONES and the presumption is, that Buchanan, either out of his benevolence for the people, removed this affliction from them, or on account of sympathy with Jones in defeat, he took him from the field of dishonor. But in either case a greater good is done to the country by an exchange of such a man for Gen. Wm. H. KELLY, who has been chosen by the opposition to fill the vacancy. We thought in October that SCHWARTZ, did well, but the General beats him, and proves that old Berks District has put on a permanent suit.

Douglas, the Victim of his own Hobby.

It must be particularly roiling to the feelings of the "Little Giant" that his much vaunted doctrine of the "people ruling" should repudiate himself in his own State. DOUGLAS will be re-elected to the Senate of the United States, in all probability, as the champion of the Popular will. Yet the popular vote of the State is nearly 10,000 against him. Now, if DOUGLAS has been honest in maintaining this dear principle, can it be, that he will accept an office from a minority? Can it be, that for a paltry office, he will stultify his sense of right? By his action, will he belie his boasted theory? Oh yes, he will do this and more, to gain power—the object of his life. With him principle is not the end to be obtained, but the means used to gull the people—a means to be used under whatever this arch-deceiver needs it no longer.

ROBERT OWEN, the great socialist is dead. He has been distinguished as a reformer and philanthropist. Had it not been for one fatal mistake—that of repudiating the Bible—he might have numbered among the most efficient of the world's reformers. He was a great good man; and had all men been of as high a standard, his system might have had more permanence; for while he was an Atheist in belief, he was a Christian in practice. He tried his reforms in England, America and France, consecutively, with like results. In 1854, he became a convert to Spiritualism, repudiating his Atheistic notions and believing in the existence of a God, and the immortality of the soul. He was 88 years of age when he died.

The Charleston (S. C.) News, pronounced slavery protection in the territories, "the cardinal constitutional right of the South." The southern papers generally are making quite an outcry for a congressional enactment to accomplish that end. At all events we may expect quite an effort from southern members of Congress aided by their northern allies to enact a slave code or the territories during the present session of Congress.

Rumors of a change in BUCHANAN'S Cabinet are still afloat. Secretary CABOT and the President can't agree on the Tariff, and in consequence he must be removed, and one more dulle put in his place. This is all rumor, their being nothing positive on the subject.

Hon. JONATHAN KNIGHT, died at his residence in Washington county, Pa., on Monday the 3d inst. He was esteemed as a politician, and as a man, and represented his District in Congress from the year 1854 to 1856. He was 70 years of age.

It is currently believed about Washington, that Gen. Wm. WALKER, with 500 of his emigrants, has foiled the authorities, and is now on his way to Nicaragua.

The expenses of the Public Works of Ohio, for the 1858, exceed the income \$90,000. This is a burden the people would be well relieved of.

A life of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, authorized by himself, is to be published in New York during the present winter. A work inflated with his own good opinion of himself will make him a "giant" indeed.

Two Jewish Rabbis were arrested in New York recently for selling lottery tickets. Complaint had been made against them by another Rabbi.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, makes an earnest appeal for Senator JOHN BELL as the opposition candidate for President in 1860.

Net Weight of Hogs

The following table we find in several of our Kentucky exchanges:—
At this season the following table for determining the net by the gross weight of hogs may be useful to dealers in pork. It is based upon the Kentucky rule—that is, for first one hundred pounds gross, deduct twenty five pounds; for the second one hundred pounds, subtract twelve and a half pounds, and for the third one hundred lbs. deduct six and a fourth pounds. All over three hundred pounds is calculated as net:
100 gross will net 75 200 gross will net 150
300 gross will net 225 300 gross will net 225
400 gross will net 250 400 gross will net 250
500 gross will net 275 500 gross will net 275
600 gross will net 300 600 gross will net 300
700 gross will net 325 700 gross will net 325
800 gross will net 350 800 gross will net 350
900 gross will net 375 900 gross will net 375
1000 gross will net 400 1000 gross will net 400

Let the People Nominate their own President.

The system of nominating candidates through delegate conventions, we have long since believed to be a fruitful means of deceiving the people. And we are glad to see a move to remedy this evil. We find a plan given by The N. Y. Tribune, for choosing the next President, which we hope may have the careful consideration of all parties. It is at least far preferable to the present plan. It is as follows:

Why should not the People freely choose their next President? All who understand the matter know that the real choice is now made by the rival bands of politicians, virtually self-chosen to the rival gatherings termed National Conventions; and that the People are allowed Hobson's choice and no more—that is, they may vote for the nominee of this Convention or of that. If they presume to have another choice than this—to vote for any person not the nominee of one of these two Conventions—they simply throw their votes away. Yet these Conventions are not merely extra-constitutional and utterly unnecessary to the laws, they are practically in the main cabals of self-seekers, who are maneuvering and counterplotting for embassies, collectorships, consulships, land offices, auditorships, &c. Sharply, by great effort, and at much cost of money and wear and tear of conscience, gets himself elected to the National Convention of his party, with an eye single to the pushing of his own political fortunes. To this end, it is essential that he should not merely hope to nominate a candidate, but help to elect one. He must make the President, if he is to establish a claim on the gratitude of that functionary—namely to declare that A. B. is the choice of the party, and amount to little. The nominators of A. B. Jackson, Clay, Webster, or Calhoun, cannot expect to be very greatly remembered by their nominee, for they have simply done what they were sent to do—what every one expected them to do; but they who fish up a Polk or Pierce from the depths of mediocrity and obscurity and open to him the doors of the White House, may reasonably calculate on a reciprocity of the favor. They have set him up as chief distributor of offices and spoils; and he must prove to them that their bounty was wisely bestowed. The delegate who betrays his constituents and goes over at the critical moment to the aspirant whom the knowing ones have backed to win, thereby entitles himself to a double portion of the swag. Hence the frequent nomination of candidates for the highest stations who are alike unfit and undeserving.

But again! A Convention is necessarily shy of bold, decided, positive men. It must take up candidates who are all things to all men—who are a little of this and a little of that—who are neither hot nor cold—who have never offended nor alienated any, because they never said nor did anything of consequence—and whose opinions and utterances are a fair compromise between something and nothing. The politicians strike a sort of general average between those members of their party who mean something and those who mean little or nothing, and the man who comes nearest to this "golden mean" is apt to be their favorite.

Why not revolt against all this machinery and smash it? What need is there of a National Convention? None in the world—or rather, the only need of it is that felt by the political aspirants who only chance of promotion depends on a skillful working of the wires. If it were felony by statute to hold or attend a National Nominating Convention, or any other contrivance for confining or restricting the People's choice of a President to one or two persons, we should have far better Presidents than we have averaged for the last half-century.

But the Constitution must be altered if the People are to vote directly for President. It is said that this is an intricate matter. The Constitution is just right now. The Electoral machinery, so far from being in the way of, is indispensable to, the free and fair working of the "Popular Sovereignty" principle. Abolition, and National Conventions with exclusive party candidates become inevitable. With Electors, they are utterly superfluous.

The true mode of choosing a President is this: Let the Republican and Democratic voters of each State nominate and support an Electoral Ticket, pledged to vote for that candidate for President and Vice President respectively whom the largest number of voters for that ticket throughout the Union shall indicate as their choice. Then let each voter in whatever State vote the Electoral Ticket of his party headed by the names of the candidates of his choice for President and Vice-President. The Electoral ticket of the strongest party in each State will thus be chosen, and the People will decide, in choosing it, for whom the Electors of the respective parties shall vote. For instance: Let us suppose that the Republicans in 1860 should carry all the Free States, including Kansas and Minnesota, except Indiana, Oregon and California, they would have a majority of the Electoral Votes, and would therefore choose, Whomsoever the largest number of the voters for the Republican Electoral tickets throughout the Union shall have designated on their Electoral ballots. For instance, we will suppose:

800,000 shall have voted for the Republican Electoral on ballots headed, "For President, John C. Fremont; Vice-President, William L. Dayton;" and 600,000 do. do. do. headed, "For President, William H. Blair; Vice-President, Francis P. Blair, Jr.;" and 500,000 do. do. do. headed, "For President, Salmon P. Chase; Vice-President, Edward Stanley;" and 300,000 do. do. do. headed, "For President, Charles Sumner; Vice-President, Cassius M. Clay;"

The result in each State (California probably not excepted) would be known all over the country within ten to twenty days after the close of the polls; and the Republican National Convention would then announce by telegraph that a plurality of the Republican voters had indicated Fremont and Dayton as their first choice; therefore, the entire Republican Electoral Vote should be cast, as per agreement, for Fremont and Dayton—who would thus be chosen.

Here is the entire machinery of National Conventions and exclusive party nominations dispensed with, and the People left free to vote each man his first unbiased choice, with the assurance that he would thus in no wise "throw away his vote," nor endanger the defeat of his party, but, on the contrary, he could vote his first choice in full confidence that 1. The strongest party would carry the election; and 2. The man preferred as President by the largest number in that party would be chosen. What other mode could be fairer than this? What other mode

of choosing President so thoroughly, radically republican and democratic? Citizens who do not aspire to seats in National Conventions nor to work the wires thereof from a position in the lobby; this is your fight. We have shown you how you may demand and secure to yourself the choice of your own President, if you will; if you will not, why then you must continue to have him virtually chosen for you, as now, by two antagonistic National Conventions. You have but to say the word, and this system must be adapted; or you may remain heedless and indifferent, in which case the old sham will be perpetuated. Choose for yourselves!

As for the financial practical difficulties in the way of a real choice of President by the People, they all vanish on investigation. The Republicans and Union Americans of Pennsylvania ran a common Electoral Ticket in 1856, and would probably have carried it had there been no American "Straight-Outs" or Bolters. Every voter put in a ballot headed Fremont or Fillmore according to his preference, and within five days after the Election the run of the vote was between Fremont and Fillmore was generally known. Had a like union been formed in New Jersey and Illinois, both those States would have been fixed against Buchanan. The first Election in which the People shall claim and exercise the right of making their own candidates and Vice-President will celebrate the funeral of National Conventions.

May we not ask the Political Press of all parties to give this subject a searching and unprejudiced consideration, and let their readers know what is thought of it?

The American Treaty with Japan.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Shanghai, September 30, says: "Of course, I cannot pretend to give everything it provides for, as no one has been allowed to read it, but what follows I got from Mr. Harris himself. "Among other things, therefore, it is agreed that there shall be no more tramping upon the cross in Japan; that Americans shall be allowed to reside in such ports as are opened, to build churches, and to worship their God; that Japanese also shall be granted religious freedom. "That the tax of six per cent. recoupage, now paid by the American purchaser of Japanese goods, shall be dispensed with. "That this treaty shall take effect from the 4th of July, 1859, though some of the ports are not to be opened until later. "That the port of Simoda shall be closed, and that of Kanagawa shall be opened in its stead. "That the port of Hego (which is the seaport of the great cities of Osaka and Miaco) shall be opened to American trade. "That Americans shall not wander to Jeddo from Kanagawa. "That Japanese coin may be exported after it has been purchased, by weighing American coin against it—gold against gold, and silver against silver. "And that a Minister shall be sent to the United States. "The foregoing is about all that I can sum up, but I suppose that the entire treaty will appear almost as soon as this from the State Department. You will not long be kept waiting, therefore. There is another provision which I had forgotten; the Japanese engage not to sign any other treaty before thirty days have expired from the signing of ours. And this is the only objectionable article of which I have heard."

This treaty was signed by Mr. Harris, the American Consul General at Simoda, and by the representative of the Japanese Emperor, on the 29th of August, and was sent to the United States by the last mail.

Our Trouble with Paraguay.

The Paraguay Expedition is about to be dispatched. The origin of the difficulty with Paraguay is as follows: In 1852 the United States steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant Page, commander, was sent out to make an exploration of the River Plata and its tributaries. The expedition was undertaken and prosecuted with the concurrence of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay—the States bordering upon these waters. Everything proceeded satisfactorily until September, 1854, when a slight difficulty occurred between a Paraguayan citizen and Mr. Hopkins, the American consul at Asuncion, who was also the general agent of an American mercantile company. The Paraguayan Government took up the quarrel; a sharp correspondence ensued, which was ended by the withdrawal of the Water Witch, and the suspension of the business of the company, the members of which left the country on board of the American steamer. Shortly afterward President Lopez issued a decree prohibiting the vessels of war from navigating the rivers of Paraguay. On the 1st of February of the next year the Water Witch, while ascending the River Parana, which forms the boundary between Paraguay and Corrientes, one of the States of the Argentine Confederation, was fired upon from the Paraguayan fort, Itapira. The man at the helm was killed, and the vessel was slightly injured. The steamer was at the time under the command of Lieutenant Jeffers; Lieutenant Page and most of the officers being absent on an exploring expedition in another quarter. It was subsequently ascertained by Lopez that the Water Witch had left the "common channel," and was actually within the waters of Paraguay; and he furnished a chart of the river and the position of the steamer to corroborate the assertion. The chart was altogether erroneous. The steamer was in the channel common to Paraguay and Corrientes, as is shown by accurate charts prepared by the expedition; and even had she been in the waters of Paraguay, the fact that she was not properly a vessel of war, but a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise, should have exempted her from the operation of the decree of Lopez. Reparation having been vainly demanded, the present expedition—the most imposing ever fitted out by our Government—has been fitted out.—Ex.

The President Journal says that the New Hampshire farmers are mad at Governor Hale, and will certainly beat him next time because he appointed Thakins' day that State on the same day that it was set for in Massachusetts thus cutting them out of the chance of a double market for their chickens which a different day in each State would have given them. They hold it a part of their State Sovereignty to sell their Massachusetts Thanksgiving chickens and they can't do it when they have to sell at home at the same time. Gov. Hale must be beaten.

A twelve year old Indian chief was buried near Leavenworth with all the honors of his rank. He was placed sitting, on a hill, with bow and arrow, war club and pipe, and a pony was killed to accompany him to happy hunting grounds.

A young man named Power, residing at Castlecomer, went a few evenings ago to fly what he termed a Spanish kite, of very large dimensions. Having adjusted the cord and tail, it rapidly ascended with a brisk breeze until it had taken the full length of the cord, which became entangled round Power's hand. The wind increasing, he was drawn a distance of nearly half a mile in the greatest agony, the cord cutting into the bones. The Rev. Mr. Fearnes, the Protestant curate of the parish, seeing the man running and shouting, at one time retired to the ground for a distance of some paces, and again running along at full speed, perceived that he was dragged by the kite, and followed him as fast as he could; but being unable to come up with him, he shouted at the top of his voice to "let go, there was a man killed in a third or storm by the lightning of a kite." When Power heard these words he shouted with redoubled vigor, but could not extricate himself until after the distance mentioned he was stopped by a high stone wall, the top of which being open, the cord and set at liberty the kite and its owner, who was almost lifeless with fatigue and fright.—Kilkenny Journal.

The telegraphic returns indicate the election of this unprincipled renegade, and the question will arise, is he to be taken back into full fellowship with the Democratic organization, recking with the fumes of his Woolly Head associates, should he have the impudence to seek a renewal of his former relations with the party? Speaking for the honest and patriotic Democracy of Mississippi, we can confidently assert that they want none of him. They are willing for him to keep his squad of profligate retainers where he led them in the hour of our greatest need and severest trial during the fierce sectional contest of the late session of Congress.

But if he persists in thrusting himself and his vile faction into our camp, we will be satisfied with no terms of reconciliation short of the following, which are suggested by a stanch Democratic contemporary, and amended by ourselves:

1. That he shall be disgraced.
2. That he shall be reduced to the ranks.
3. That he shall be compelled to read all his speeches since the opening of Congress, and rehearse his conferences with the B. & R. Republican leaders.

4. That he utterly abjure the infamous heresies which comprised the staple of his speeches in the late canvass.—Mississippi.

N. Y. Evening Post has the following: PRESIDENTIAL TICKET FOR 1860.—A western exchange, instructed by recent elections in New York and Illinois, proposes for President in 1860, James Buchanan, and for Vice-President, Gerrit Smith. They would make an even team; and if the race is not to the swift, might run in.

EXTREME LONGEVITY.—Died on Monday morning, at his residence St. Rich, Mr. Pierre Descombe, aged 112 years. Mr. Descombe came to this country from France, when he was about 50 years of age, and took up his abode on the Isle Orleans, where he resided until forty years, when he removed to St. Rich. During forty years he resided on the island. Mr. Descombe held the situation of schoolmaster. We believe he was the longest lived man who retained full possession of all his faculties.—Montreal Pilot.

Rats, Roaches, Bugs, Insects, &c. What the people say: New York, Dec. 7th, 1857. Sir, All this summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere, and I don't know what I should have done by this time. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.

JOHN B. GIVENS, N. 94 Elm st. See "Costar's" advertisement in another column. dec21m.

A Strong Charge.

The Editor (Mr.) Democrat states, that on passing sentence on Leghorn, Lee and the two Johnsons, from Baltimore, convicted before the Ceffi Court Circuit Court, for the robbery committed by them on the farm of General Cadwallader, and the attack on Mr. Murphy, his overseer, in Hartford County, Judge Price addressed the prisoners, in substance, as follows:

"You have been found guilty, by a jury of your country, of two high offences against the laws of the land, and the peace and good order of the State, viz: burglary and larceny. You headed yourselves together for crime, for robbery and plunder. You deliberately arranged and fitted out, in the City of Baltimore, an expedition to the country for that purpose, and did, at the dead hour of night, attack, rob and plunder the retired and peaceable abode of Mr. Murphy, a worthy and unoffending citizen of Hartford County. For these offences it is necessary that you should be punished, and will be punished, not only because you deserve it, but, also, as a warning to others.

"I regret that I feel myself obliged, by the duty I owe to the community, to speak to you thus, and to impose upon you a sentence which, no doubt, you will regard, and perhaps many others, as unduly severe. But the time has come when, I think, forbearance to such as you are ceases to be a virtue; when examples must be made; when exemplary punishment must be resorted to, at least in the cases of notorious and habitual offenders. And I do not believe that more deserving subject for exemplary punishment can be found than you are. Although young in years, you have a common reputation of being, what I have no doubt you are, old in crime; habitually vicious, and criminal; living, not as God intends man should live, by the sweat of his brow, but in idleness and vice, and by plundering the hard earnings of the honest and industrious; thus defying the laws of God and man. In other words, I have no doubt you are, and have been for years, common thieves, common rogues and robbers, and banded together for that purpose. Besides this, the frequent instances in our community of just such crimes as you have committed, and the rapid increase of crime generally in our country, admonishes us all that the criminal law of the land must now be administered with a strong hand, and such criminals as you are made to feel its power. Obedience to the law must be enforced. Life and property, man's home and freedom, must and shall be protected.

"The judgment of the Court is, that the offences of which you have been convicted, you be sent to the penitentiary and confined therein for fourteen years and six months."

A Man Carried Away by a Kite.

A young man named Power, residing at Castlecomer, went a few evenings ago to fly what he termed a Spanish kite, of very large dimensions. Having adjusted the cord and tail, it rapidly ascended with a brisk breeze until it had taken the full length of the cord, which became entangled round Power's hand. The wind increasing, he was drawn a distance of nearly half a mile in the greatest agony, the cord cutting into the bones. The Rev. Mr. Fearnes, the Protestant curate of the parish, seeing the man running and shouting, at one time retired to the ground for a distance of some paces, and again running along at full speed, perceived that he was dragged by the kite, and followed him as fast as he could; but being unable to come up with him, he shouted at the top of his voice to "let go, there was a man killed in a third or storm by the lightning of a kite." When Power heard these words he shouted with redoubled vigor, but could not extricate himself until after the distance mentioned he was stopped by a high stone wall, the top of which being open, the cord and set at liberty the kite and its owner, who was almost lifeless with fatigue and fright.—Kilkenny Journal.

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To Fathers and Mothers.

You know how important it is for your children that you should keep good health. How frequently do we see feeble parents dressed in mourning on account of the death of their beloved children. What a pity it is, when, by proper care and remedies, all these trials and troubles can be avoided. When health can be restored to the parent and life and happiness to the child. Restore the health of the mother and you obviate the necessity of Paregoric, Godfrey's Cordial and other injurious narcotics for crying children. We entreat you, as we desire to improve the condition of our race, to procure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills and read how diseases are cured in accordance with NATURE'S laws with innocent Roots and Plants.

During this critical period Morse's Indian Root Pills will be required, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, and thoroughly drive away all pains, and give ease and comfort to the mother. From one to three of these Pills, taken two or three times a week during pregnancy, will cause the mother a safe and easy delivery, and will be sure to give a stout and healthy constitution to the child.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines. See Advertisement. dec21m.

Pure Blood Ensures Health.

The astonishing cures wrought by Dr. Hovack's Scandinavian Remedies, are all accomplished by the neutralization of acid particulars in the blood. His Blood Purifier and Pills, composed of extracts from rare Swedish plants, impart a fresh vitality to the stream of life, destroying the principle of disease in that fluid, and thus restoring the whole system to a condition of perfect and vigorous health. Nervous complaints, bilious disorders, fevers, fits, dizziness, general debility, sexual dysfunction, female weakness, sores, scrofulous eruptions, rheumatism, all affections of the skin, lamboago, dropsy, and all the morbid humors, glandular diseases, headache, sinking of the stomach, &c., are invariably cured by a course of the Scandinavian Remedies. See Advertisement. dec21m.

"The Elixir," prepared by Dr. J. Williams, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and nothing but IYER'S (as advertised in another column) has, by its own merits, obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians acquainted with its properties, are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients; concurring, by observation, of its great efficacy in restoring the disordered digestive organs to a healthy function. Numerous cases of Dyspepsia, of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this Elixir, been restored to perfect health, as attested certificates testify.

The Senate of Prussia, at a recent sitting, paid a merited compliment to the Glen of Gormery, Christoph Wilhelm Hoodland, by ordering the erection of a monument to his memory in the city of Berlin. If any man deserved well of his countrymen, certainly that man was Dr. Hoodland; for, while by his teachings he revolutionized the whole system of medicine, his well-digested preparations carried relief into every home in the land; and at his death he was mourned as a benefactor of the nation.—London Times, Oct. 7th.

Prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418, Arch Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada. Price 75 cts. per bottle. See Advertisement. dec21m.

THE COST OF SLEEPY TONGUES.—In the Waukesha county (Wis.) court, Mary R. Shepherd recovered \$3,000 damages of John P. Shepherd, and a Miss Farmer, in the Milwaukee county (Tenn.) court recovered \$4,000 of a Mr. Grabb for a like offence.

Theodore Hook, when dining with the author of a work called "Three words to the Bunkards," was asked to review it. "Oh, my dear fellow, that I have done already in three words 'Piss the bottle.'"

How THE MONEY GOES.—A Washington correspondent of The New York Tribune states that the salary of the President has been swelled by surreptitious and illegal appropriations to \$75,000.

MNEELY NORMAL SCHOOL OF OHIO. THE FOURTH YEAR OF THIS Institution, under the auspices of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, will commence on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of August next, under the personal supervision of the Rev. J. H. MNEELY, late Principal of the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute. He will be assisted by a competent corps of instructors; and it is believed that superior facilities for obtaining the elements of a thorough education, in connection with a knowledge of the "Science of Teaching," will be afforded to all desiring to enter the profession.

Catalogues or further information can be had by addressing A. S. HAYDEN, Hopkedge, G. K. JENKINS, Mt. Pleasant, or E. F. TAPPAN, Xenia, Ohio.

W. RIEHLDARFER, CHAIR MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, Gilt Moulding, Picture Frames and Pictures, Clocks, Baskets, &c. &c. No. 127, MAIN STREET, WHEELING, VA. ap21m.

Notice. A PETITION WILL BE PRESENTED to the Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, on the 1st day of January next, for the vacation and closing of the Road between the following points, commencing at Bridge Street of Lewis and Clark, and about fifty rods north of the National Road, thence continuing North through the lands of Lewis and Clark, and John Lee, to where it intersects the road leading from Wheeling Creek to the National Road, and thence to the National Road.

MANY PETITIONERS. They are desirous of immediately relieving all ordinary obstructions of health, whether arising from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Catarrhs, Biliousness, Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Humors. But besides this, they act powerfully and speedily in the cure of all the various diseases of the Female System, such as Pains of the Ovaries and Uterus, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Jaundice, Dropsy, Menstruation, Swelling, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Male System, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Skin, such as Eruptions, Scrofula, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Lungs, such as Consumption, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Nerves, such as Hysteria, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Brain, such as Epilepsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Heart, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Kidneys, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Bladder, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Prostate, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Seminal Vesicles, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Urethra, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Vagina, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Cervix, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Uterus, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Ovaries, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Fallopian Tubes, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Peritoneum, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Pleura, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Lungs, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. They are also a powerful remedy in the cure of all the various diseases of the Heart, such as Dropsy, &c. &c. 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